Name	Court	Ratainership fees
1. Sh. R.M. Bagai	High Court	Rs. 500/- p.m.
2. Sh. Prag Chawla	—do-	NIL
3. Sh. V.P. Malik	District Court	Rs. 500/- p.m.

In addition to the retainership fee, these advocates charge Rs. 1100/- per effective hearing and Rs. 300/- per non-effective hearing for appearing in the High Court and Rs. 88/- per effective hearing and Rs. 66/- per non-effective hearing for appearing in the District Courts. They are also paid drafting charges of Rs. 250/- per case. Specialist advocates are also sometimes engaged and their fees are fixed on case to case basis depending upon seniority and experience of the specialist and complexities of the case.

Super Bazar has a Law Officer who usually, handles cases relating to labour matters and industrial disputes, wherein advocates are not allowed to appear. For other cases relating to civil and criminal matters, services of advocates on the Panel are availed. However, the Law Officer of Super Bazar assists them in processing and pursuing these cases.

The number, of cases handled by advocates and tfie Law Officer of Super Bazar during the last three years is as under:—

By Advocates	By the Law Officer
71	56

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers in Punjab

*111, SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released any grants under the centrally sponsored scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers in Punjab State;

(b) if so, the details of such grants released during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of bonded labourers freed during the above period in the State;

(d) whether any data is available with Government about, the existing bonded labourers in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Incidence of bonded labour has not been reported from Punjab.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Project to Eliminate Child Labour in Hazardous Occupations

*112. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have pre-pare Rs. 800 crore project to eliminate child labour from hazardous occupations by the end of the century;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the project; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to implement the project?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced on 15th August, 1994 that 20 lakh children engaged in hazardous occupations will be withdrawn from work and put into schools in the course of next 4-5 years. Following this announcement, a National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Labour Minister. The NAECL has adopted a plan of action titled "Identification, Release and Re-habilitation of Child Labour". This plan of action has already been forwarded to all the State Govcrnmcnts/U.Ts for follow up action. This plan covers the range of actions required to tackle the child labour problem especially in hazardous occupations. It is proposed to divert 20 lakh children working in hazardous occupations from work into education in a phased manner as under:—

1995-96	2.00 lakh
1996-97	4.00 lakh
1997-98	6.00 lakh
1998-99	6.00 lakh
1999-2000	2.00 lakh

It has been estimated that an amount of Rs. 850 crores would be required to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations. During the current financial year, there is a budget provision of Rs. 34.40 crores for undertaking programmes related to the elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations largely based on the existing National Child Labour Project Scheme. Under this scheme the major activity being undertaken is that of establishment of special schools to provide education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care, and stipends to the children withdrawn from employment. As per the recommendations of the NAECL, Child Labour Projects to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations have been sanctioned in 63 child labour endemic districs of the country. This is in addition to the on-going National Child Labour Projects. In all, around 136,000 children in 11 states namely A.P., M.P., Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are to be covered under the Projects.

In order to prevent fresh entry of children into hazardous employments, laws protective of children, will be more rigorously enforced. In addition poverty alleviation and income generation programmes of the Government will focus on the families of child labour with a view to economically strengthening them and encouraging them to send their children to schools instead of to work.

A massive awareness generation campaign to sensitize people against child labour has also been launched at the central level through major national/ regional dailies. Films and spots have also been prepared for awareness generation campaign through the electronic media for the purpose. Further, an amount of Rs. 6.65 crores has been released for awareness generation activities at the districts level to 133 child labour endemic districts. 123 districts have also been sanctioned funds to carry out surveys to identify child labour engaged in hazardous occupations.

Number of Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges

*113. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in Employment Exchanges in the counrty particularly in the State of Punjab as on 30th June, 1995, State-wise; and

(b) the number of educated un-employed among them as on that date. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b) State-wise number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed,